

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Italian Opera: "Mignon."
 Booth's Theatre.—"Julius Cæsar." Booth.
 Fifth Avenue Theatre.—"Divorce."
 Niles's Garden.—"La Belle Sauvage." Mrs. John Wood.
 Olympia Theatre.—"Humpty Dumpty" Recounted.
 St. James Theatre.—"Marriage." J. S. Mackay.
 Thirty-fourth St. Theatre.—Variety Company.
 Union Square Theatre.—Variety Company.
 Wallack's Theatre.—"The Veteran." Lester Waters.
 Association Hall.—At 11:15. Lecture. Dr. Lord.
 Cooper Institute.—Dr. Colton's Exhibition of Lanthorn Gas.
 New-York Circus, Fourteenth-st., between Third and Fourth—eues "Circus."

Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1872.

Another Republican meeting in England has been broken up by rioters. A crisis is impending in the French Cabinet. The Emperor Francis Joseph refuses to recognize the old Catholic bishops. It is again stated that the Pope is preparing to leave Rome, and that he will take up his residence in the Tyrol.
 No business of importance was transacted in either branch of Congress on Saturday. The Union Pacific Railroad is again blocked. Serious fires have occurred in Scotland, Hartford, and South Natick, Mass. Two lives have been lost by the sinking of a steamer near Louisville.
 Judge Cardozo maintained the legality of the Stokes Grand Jury. Major J. M. Bandy lectured at Cooper Institute on "Democracy." Affairs at Castle Garden were investigated by a legislative committee. Gold, 110 1/2, 110 1/4, 110 1/2. Thermometer, 29°, 30°, 28°.

The well-informed Observer of London is trying to find material for consolation in case the Washington Treaty falls through. It now says that in that event the United States will claim the right to fish in Canadian waters, and that this claim will not be denied by England. It is cheering to know that this substantial crumb is to remain from the wreck of our broken love-feast.

The examination of the books of a firm, which was as active as that of Messrs. Clarke & Schultz in exposing Custom-house frauds, on information of an anonymous character, is, to say the least, suspicious, if not positively outrageous. If any official lends himself to vexatious suits and seizures to punish merchants who were witnesses before the Senate Committee, he would better resign his position before a worse thing befall him.

Gov. Hoffman's suggestion that the State should select George Clinton and Filton as the subjects of the statues to be placed in the Capitol at Washington clearly emanates from a broad and liberal view of the merits of our great men. The Governor has apparently, however, overlooked the fact that, if this was Fulton's theater of fame, Pennsylvania was his natal soil. The public sentiment in this instance will probably limit the selection to two of the many great men born in this State.

It seems probable that the preliminary wrangling over the investigation of the Arms Scandal will be brought to a close to-day by the passage of a resolution appointing an investigating committee. It is thought that Mr. Schurz will be made a member of the Committee, by the adoption of Mr. Sumner's amendment to that effect. If this be done, it will, of course, not prevent the industrious efforts of the majority to whitewash their clients. But under the eyes of Gen. Schurz it will be necessary to exercise some skill to keep the lime-bucket and brush out of sight.

If the action of the Emperor of Austria be as decided as the bald statement of the telegram would indicate, it denotes an important victory of the Ultramontane party. It is stated that he has issued an Imperial decree declining to recognize the Old-Catholic Bishops as a portion of the Roman Catholic Church organization of Austria. This arbitrary action could only proceed from a renewed access of influence on the part of the Camarilla of the Palace, headed by the mother and the wife of the Emperor, and tacitly favored by Androsy for the purpose of strengthening his own personal position.

The legislative investigation of Castle Garden affairs brought to light on Saturday another Terwilliger, in the person of one King, who appears to have pocketed from 25 to 55 per cent on the purchases made by him as agent of the Emigration Commissioners. We are glad to know, however, that this ingenious appropriator of official funds by the commission trick has already been turned adrift. Another very pretty per-centage, unearthed by the same investigation, was that secured by Lawyer Nolan, who engineered through the Legislature the bill reducing the "head money" on emigrants from \$2 50 to \$1 50 each, and was rewarded with 25 per cent of the \$229,000 which the steamship companies thereby saved in a single year.

Judge Cardozo surprised, on Saturday, all who had followed the course of the preliminary Stokes trial, by maintaining the legality of the Grand Jury, and thus referring the question to a higher court for decision. He bases this ruling on the ground that the "consequences to the administration of criminal justice of a decision invalidating every indictment yet untried which has been found since September, 1870, are so appalling that

"one may well hesitate long to see if there be not some view which would properly enable him to avert such a serious misfortune." Such a decision, if sustained, would, of course, break down all the indictments against the Ring thieves, a consideration which made it generally anticipated that Cardozo would use his influence to open this door of escape for the Tammany conspirators. His action shows, however, that he regards discretion as the better part of valor, and, in view of his own critical position, has no mind to incur further odium by blocking the course of justice in behalf of his quondam patrons. The real issue, concealed behind the apparently trivial prelude to the Stokes murder trial, is now fully unmasked, and the action of the appellate court upon the question will form the turning point of the most important criminal proceedings ever instituted in this city.

The observations of the Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces, in his address at Ottawa, have disturbed the quietude of Canadian politics. He is dissatisfied because England has stripped Canada of every soldier, and is clearly determined to regard her own security as paramount to that of her colony. He cites facts indicating that England does not treat her Canadian possessions as of vital importance to her own existence, but he wants this policy formally declared in order that Canada may "know what to do." Mr. Howe, also, is alarmed that the New Dominion with 4,000,000 inhabitants is left to govern half a continent, while there are 40,000,000 "ambitious and aggressive people" on the other side of a frontier 3,000 miles long. The future does not, in his opinion, promise to remove this inequality, for five immigrants come to the United States for every one that goes to Canada—and he might have added that that one is, in most cases, soon induced to cross the border. It is singular that the Cabinet should take exception to views so obvious and commonplace, or that the local press should have suppressed the entire speech. The authorities may be satisfied that a large portion of the population do not regard annexation with horror, and that many more are convinced that stone walls and rifle cannon are the worst means they could use to restrain the "ambitious and aggressive" neighbors whom the Secretary fears.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Annual Election wherewith the Granite State announces the opening of a Presidential canvass is usually regarded with a natural and lively interest, which is this year intensified by the result of last year's struggle. New-Hampshire had been invincibly Democratic for a quarter of a century till the introduction and passage through Congress (in 1854) of Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill, which wrought a complete revolution in her politics. Since then she has given a Republican majority at every election save that of 1863, when the Peace Democrats had a plurality, but were overborne by a fusion of the War Democrats with the Republicans in the choice of State Officers by her Legislature. Here is her aggregate vote at the most important of her recent elections:

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1854. Gov.—Metcalf, Am., 32,783. Baker, 27,056. Bell, Wm., 3,436. | | |
| 1856. Gov.—Metcalf, 32,119. Wells, 33,031. Goodwin, 2,360. | | |
| Pres't, Fremont, 38,345. Buchanan, 37,559. Fillmore, 422. | | |
| 1860. Gov.—Goodwin, 38,097. Cate, 33,514. Pres't, Lincoln, 37,519. All others, 35,044. | | |
| 1864. Gov.—Gimre, 37,006. Harrington, 31,340. Pres't, Lincoln, 36,595. McCallan, 31,340. | | |
| 1868. Gov.—Harriman, 37,735. Sinclair, 37,362. Pres't, Grant, 38,191. Seymour, 34,224. | | |
| 1869. Gov.—Stearns, 35,777. Bedell, 32,943. | | |
| 1870. Gov.—Stearns, 34,911. Bedell, 32,923. Burrows, Temp 1,471. Flint, Labor., 7,369. | | |
| 1871. Gov.—Pike, 33,992. Weston, 34,700. Comings, Temp 314. Cooper, Labor., 792. | | |

(Weston was elected and the Legislature organized by a coalition of the Labor Reformers with the Democrats.)

The rival candidates for State Officers and Councilors in 1872, are as follows:

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|------------------|--|------------------|
| Governor..... | Ezekiel A. Straw. | James A. Weston. |
| Comptroller..... | Albert S. Pettibell. | Henry Colony. |
| Councilors..... | 1. Samuel P. Dow. Jos. C. Eastman. 2. John J. Merrill. Alphonso H. Rust. 3. William P. Newell. John W. Morse. 4. Dexter Richards. Oscar H. Bradley. 5. Chester C. Hutchins. Joseph Powers. | |

—In the early stages of the canvass, the Democrats stood the better chance of winning. Their Governor is popular; both Liquor and Temperance operate to the disadvantage of the Republicans; the Labor Reform movement is directed by leaders in sympathy, if not in secret understanding, with the Democrats; and the unwise and unintended nomination of President Grant for reelection by the Republican State Convention was calculated to incite alienation and division. Up to the 1st of February, it did not seem probable that the full Republican vote could be brought out for Straw and Twitchell.

But the Democrats have of late seen fit to make sweeping war on the Protective policy, flooding their State with the placards and handbills of the Free Trade League, while their Representatives in Congress vote solidly with the enemies of Protection. We shall be disappointed if this does not defeat them. We estimate that Gov. Weston will run at least One Thousand votes worse in the great manufacturing centers—Manchester, Nashua, Dover, Somersworth and Claremont—than he did last year; and that the attempt to prejudice the farmers against Protection will signify fail. These nearly all read; and they must know that the quick markets and good prices brought to their doors by manufactures are the fruits of Protection—that every cord of wood growing on their rugged hills has been quadrupled in value by the policy which has brought markets within easy reach—that every bushel of apples, each egg and chicken they have to sell, brings more than it would or could do in the absence of manufactures. The Nashua Gazette, disparaging Senator Wilson's speech, says:

"The most ridiculous idea he advanced was that in relation to the Republican party being the laboring man's party. He argued as a proof of it that money was more plentiful than it formerly was, and that a man could earn \$3 to-day easier than he could \$1 forty years ago. But he forgot to tell that \$1 would then buy more of the necessities of life than \$3 will to-day."

—Now, if it be true that \$1 would buy more food, clothing, and other necessities of life, in New-Hampshire forty years ago than \$3 will buy now, then The Gazette may hope to win the votes of working men; but if it be true—as we stand ready to prove—that Cotton and Woolen Fabrics are as cheap to-day as they were forty years ago, (notwithstanding the present exceptionally high prices of Cotton and Wool,) that Metals and Wares are, in the average, as cheap as they were in 1832, and food not fifty per cent dearer, then the case must be decided against The Gazette on an issue of its own making. If we are mistaken on this point, the returns of the approaching election will show it. Until we receive them, we shall be-

lieve that the Democrats, by making war on the Tariff, have thrown away their chance of success, which before seemed a good one.

THE BATTLE OF ERIE.

Those who supposed that on the overthrow of Tammany the destruction of the Erie Ring would follow at once as a matter of course, are beginning to see the error in their calculations. The old roguesy dies hard. A bill to enable the real owners of the railroad to take possession of their property was introduced into the Legislature as soon as the two houses came together. Two months have passed; the question is not yet settled; and there is reason to fear that the defrauded stockholders may not get justice from this Reform Legislature after all. It seems to be taken for granted that the Classification act will certainly be repealed; but Messrs. Gould, Sherman & Co. have strong hopes of defeating any further action, and if the remedy is to stop there it will do very little good. Experience has shown that an election of Directors, as heretofore managed, has not been a test of the wishes of the stockholders. Jay Gould and James Fisk, jr., never were the choice of the real owners of the road. They put themselves into office by the fraudulent manipulation of stock which belonged to other people; and if the Classification bill is repealed, Gould will not be shorn of his power to repeat this trick, but will only be compelled to do it once in twelve months instead of once in five years. Consequently the energies of the Erie Ring just now are bent on the defeat of what is commonly known as the Attorney-General's bill, the purpose of which is to legislate the present Directors out of office and then secure a fair annual election.

This bill provides that the act of 1869 shall be repealed so far as it relates to the classification and term of office of the Directors of the Erie Railroad. The existing Board shall retire on the second Tuesday of July next, when an election of seventeen directors, to hold office one year, shall take place under the supervision of inspectors appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Attorney-General. The transfer books shall be closed on the second Monday of June, and no one shall vote, in person or by proxy, upon any stock not recorded in his or her name at the time of closure. No one shall vote who has parted with his stock after the closing of the books, and no proxies granted prior to the passing of this act shall be held valid. There are also elaborate provisions to secure for the stockholders free access to the transfer books, compel the officers of the company to record transfers, and prevent the interference of injunction judges. Now it is evident that no man can be wronged by such a law as this. It is an act to enable the owners of Erie shares to vote freely for the officers of their choice, and we do not see how it can have any other effect. Yet the friends of the Jay Gould clique are denouncing it as an outrage, and moving heaven and earth to defeat it in the Legislature. There can be but one explanation of their hostility. They do not want a fair election; they do not want the voice of the bona fide stockholders to be heard; they prefer that the road shall continue to be the football of the exchange, that directors shall be chosen by those who are not share-owners, that the shameless trickeries of injunctions and receiverships and seizures shall go on forever. Gentlemen of the Legislature, do not be deceived by false issues and insolent clamor. The question is a very simple one: will you enable the owners of this property, whoever they may be, to exercise the rights granted them by the charter? They ask nothing more than this, and they will be satisfied with nothing less.

OLD VIRGINIA.

The Greeley Tribune—a gazette with which we like to be in accord when we can—in its eagerness to commend Colorado and the Great West to immigrants, does injustice to the Old Dominion. It says:

"Immigrants never will settle in Virginia, as they do in the West, and build up the country; for there is nothing to build. With the exception of the Piedmont region and the Valley, the soil is wretchedly poor. Two hundred years ago, they had a thin virgin soil; but they exhausted it in less than twenty years, growing tobacco. Washington found this out fifteen years before he died, and he was forced to import soil from the West. The soil was formed from sand-stone and flinty rocks; and no speck, nor newspaper paragraph, nor Immigration Societies, can make it otherwise. It is true that there is some good land in Old Virginia. In the river bottoms and on the lime stone and shale formations; but immigrants will not get it, unless they pay from \$50 to \$100 an acre. We know what we are stating to be true, for we have been there and studied the country; and we say, in conclusion, that land can be had in Colorado, under ditch, for \$10 an acre, of which a ten-acre field will yield more profit than the largest plantation in the tide-water-region."

Comments by this Tribune.

Our observations in Virginia may not have been so extensive or so careful as Mr. Meeker's, but part of them are more recent; and they have led us to different conclusions from those quoted above. We hold:

I. That, so far from the soil of Virginia having been "exhausted" by improvident cultivation, two-thirds of it has never yet been cultivated at all. Subtract all you can for mountain-sides too steep for cultivation, and there will remain several millions of arable acres which have never yet been cleared of timber, and of course are as fertile as they ever were.

II. The lands which seem to have been exhausted, as Mr. M. asserts, have never yet been plowed to a greater depth than six inches; usually, but four to five inches. Turn these up in the Fall to a depth of twelve inches, then subsoil them six inches deeper, and a large portion of them would grow fair Corn the next season, even without manure. (That they would do much better with fertilizers—Lime, Marl, Bones, or almost any other—we need not say.) In short, so far from having "exhausted" Virginia, her cultivators have hardly yet dug down to her.

III. With no other fertilizer than \$1 worth of Gypsum per acre, backing such plowing as we have recommended, we are confident that half the arable acres of Virginia would produce a good crop of small grain followed by Clover; these judiciously fed out on the soil, with one or two more applications of Gypsum, would enable the skillful farmer to raise fair and steadily increasing crops of Wheat, Corn, or almost any other food-staple.

IV. Sheep and Cattle may be raised at smaller cost in Colorado than in Virginia; but then their value, when ready to be turned off the farm, will be far less. And this difference is likely to increase. One hundred thousand Virginia farms of 100 to 500 acres, judiciously devoted to growing lambs for the Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York markets, could be made more profitable than it seems to us possible to render so many acres in Colorado.

V. Mr. Meeker speaks of land "under ditch" in Colorado at \$10 per acre. Of course there

is such land, or he would not say it. But does he mean that the surface of that land either naturally was, or by labor has been made, so gently and regularly sloping away from said "ditch," that the owner has only to turn on the water to insure its complete and perfect irrigation? If he does mean that, then that land is cheap indeed. Our impression was that, after paying the \$10 per acre for land "under ditch," you must pay at least \$10 more per acre to prepare its surface for ready and perfect irrigation. That there are patches which need no preparation, we presume; but we had not supposed that \$10 per acre would buy them.

VI. Comparisons, we know, are unsavory; yet it is fair to consider that Virginia is full of excellent, thrifty Timber, so admirably disposed that few points are a mile distant from a noble forest; that buildings, fences, &c., are here constructed very cheaply; that several springs of pure cold water are found on nearly every farm; that water-power is everywhere running to waste; that railroads either already do or soon will permeate every county; that Iron and Coal underlie half the counties of the Old Dominion; that the Peach, the Grape, the Apple, &c., find her soil congenial; that she is but ten or twelve days distant from the great markets of Western Europe, while the boundless capacities for consumption of our own commercial and manufacturing States lie just at her doors, with navigable water competing with railroads for the profit of carrying her produce. Without disparagement to Colorado, we consider Virginia a very attractive State for immigrants, especially those from Europe.

ANOTHER ALARM.

Mr. Conkling is at it again. A resolution was offered in the Senate on Saturday calling for copies of the instructions given to the District-Attorney of New-York relative to the prosecution of merchants for offering bribes to Custom-house inspectors; and Mr. Conkling objected. He purposes making a few remarks on the subject when it is called up, and he threatens to express his opinion of the "motives" of the mover of the resolution (Mr. Bayard) as soon as he gets a chance. We can picture to our mind's eye the curl of his lip, the scowl on his alabaster brow, and the menace of his eloquent finger, as he hurls this warning at the Senator from Delaware; and we make no doubt that Mr. Bayard is shivering at the prospect.

Still, this policy of intimidation will not answer in the long run. A whole kennel full of terriers have been barking at the heels of Sumner, Trumbull, and Schurz all the session, but what has been the consequence? The Custom-house investigation has been carried. The General Order business is doomed. The French arms scandal is in the way towards exposure; and Mr. Bayard will get what he asks for, in spite of Conkling. It has been broadly stated in the Senate that merchants, who testified as to corruption in the Custom-house to be prosecuted for bribery; and Mr. Conkling's answer to this damaging assertion is a demand for postponement and a denunciation of the Senator who tries to find out whether the statement is true. Pray, Mr. Conkling, what are you afraid of?

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. Ethan Spike, as is well known, was once a candidate for the Maine Legislature. The "Maine law," prohibiting the traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, had recently been passed, but public sentiment had not yet pronounced decidedly either for or against that measure. Mr. Spike was of course pestered with all manner of questions as to his action on various themes of public interest whereon action would or might be had by the body to whose membership he aspired—among others, "Are you for the act of Prohibition, or against it?" To which the puzzled candidate ingeniously replied, "I am in favor of the law, but opposed to its enforcement."

Mr. Spike's view appears to have prevailed in the legislation and practice of the State of Connecticut, wherein grogshops are proscribed by law, yet grogshops are said to abound. Mr. Richard D. Hubbard is a candidate for Governor, and the German-born citizens of Connecticut want the law of that State conformed or adapted to its practice. Mr. Hubbard, being catechized by them, declares himself opposed to the act in question, but adds:

"If your resolution means, as interpreted to me by one of your committee, that the traffic in alcoholic liquors should be as free as in tea, coffee, sugar, and flour, I do not agree in the conclusion. I have seen evils connected with this traffic which demand legal repression in the interests of social order and the public peace."

"The traffic, in my judgment, needs regulation; its abuses need redress. The present law is impotent for this purpose. The question is between Prohibition on the one hand, and Regulation on the other. One or the other must come. For myself, I have reached the conclusion, not without some thought, that a well-ordered license system, not prohibitory of the sale, but trusting it to responsible hands, with proper guarantees against abuse, will secure the just liberties of the citizen, and work at the same time a better practical result to the cause of good order and temperance than any system of strict and enforced prohibition that has ever been attempted."

"Mankind may be restrained from crime. They cannot be legislated into the virtue of temperance, still less into total abstinence."

"The law can only prune off the vicious and criminal out-growths of the traffic."

"Nothing but moral forces can lay an ax at the root of the tree."

—THE TRIBUNE cannot help its conviction that the Germans are more logical than Mr. Hubbard. They, too, affirm his three closing propositions, and wish the law made consistent therewith. They wish the traffic in Liquors placed on the exact footing of the traffic in Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and Flour, so that adulteration or other abuse may be punished, but not the sale of a genuine article. They hold the man who makes a beast of himself by getting drunk responsible for his own degradation and the mischiefs thence resulting; not the person who sold him the Liquor. And, if Liquor be essentially as harmless as Sugar or Flour, we see not how they are to be logically resisted.

But, if Alcohol be—as Chemistry proves it—essentially a poison, then it should be dispensed exactly as other poisons are—by responsible persons, pledged to sell it only to those who proffer convincing evidence that they will not abuse it. It stands on exactly the same footing with Arsenic or Morphine, which a druggist may lawfully and innocently sell to one who has proved that he will only use it as a medicine, but who is held culpable if he sells it to one who will use it for the destruction of his own life or another's. It seems plain that Mr. Hubbard has not gone to the bottom of this matter. As a candidate, perhaps he could not afford to; but, when a man cannot speak right out, might he not better keep silence?

The Elmira gentlemen object to the Erie bill because, they say, it foreigners get control of the road, the rails that are now made in Elmira will be imported from England. That

doesn't seem to be a very good reason for refusing bona fide stockholders the privilege of voting for directors; but besides, it is a non sequitur. If rails are now rolled in Elmira, it is because they can be made there cheaper than they can be imported. Whoever controls the road will buy in the best market, be it Elmira or Sheffield.

BIRDS OF PREY.

Our generosity has again led us into an error, which we hasten to correct. In enumerating the vultures who prey upon the carcass of exhausted Erie, we were wrong in saying that nine-tenths of the directors were engaged in fraudulent transactions, the profits of which were practically stolen from the Erie stockholders. It now seems that the proportion was incorrect, and should have been written tenths; for of the fourteen directors in charge of the road precisely fourteen are desperate speculators and salaried officials, as for instance:

Jay Gould has a half-interest in the Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling Mill; is President of the Towanda Coal Company, and has a half-interest in the Blossburg Coal Company; is a co-proprietor in the Erie Refining Company; has a half-interest in the Slate Roofing Company, which has the contract to roof the Erie buildings, and is part owner of the Northern Railway of New-Jersey, which cost \$250,000 cash, and which is let to the Erie Road at 32 per cent on the investment; is interested in the Sleeping Car and Coach Company, and is half owner of the Opera House, in fitting which half a million of Erie money has been spent, and for the rent of which \$55,000 is annually taken. Vice-President Archer has profitable freight contracts. P. A. Lane has a salary as counselor. Justin D. White is Treasurer. H. N. Otis is Secretary alike of the road and the Towanda Coal Company. John Hilton is Engineer and a member of the Auditing Board. George C. Hall, Purchasing Agent, is one of the co-proprietors of the Jefferson Car Company and the Erie Coal Company. Homer Ramsdell is a freight contractor. Dr. Eldridge is President of the Iron Works at Elmira, and has contracts for supplies for Erie. Director Sisson is the principal owner with Gould of the profitably leased Northern Railway of New-Jersey. John Ganson is Attorney for the road. M. R. Simons is manager of the Narragansett Steamship Company. Henry Thompson of the Auditing Committee passes upon his own accounts as director of the Northern Railway of New-Jersey and Boston and Erie Railroad. And now it seems that Henry Sherwood, the last of the gang, is a partner with Gould and Eldridge in the Blossburg Coal Company.

The proof of all that is here asserted is readily attainable by the Legislature, and we submit that the facts in themselves warrant the instant repeal of the act by which these men keep themselves in control of an important public highway to the manifest ruin of its real owners and the advantage of themselves. Law was never prostituted to baser purposes by more reckless conspirators; and the Legislature which rejects the present opportunity to relieve the road and the community of these birds of prey must expect to be held to rigid account for the failure.

The Citizen, an independent Democratic journal published in our city, looking toward the New-Hampshire election, says:

"Senator Patterson's term of office expires with the present Congress; and upon the issue of the struggle now raging with unexampled fury in New-Hampshire, soon to spread throughout the United States, depends the success of his reelection. While our sympathies are with the Democratic party—and we have reasonable belief in its triumph—we cannot be oblivious of the fact that Senator Patterson's defeat would be a severe loss to the country and a source of grief to his associates. Sons of both parties, creating a vacancy not easily filled by the old Granite State."

"No one has ever worked more zealously and honestly to serve his constituents and State than has Senator Patterson. No one would be more missed. Possessed of the noble traits of heart and mind with which he is accorded to by his opponents, he can be ill spared from his onerous position. In the prime of life and usefulness, in the enjoyment of a powerful and vigorous intellect, united with a keen and comprehensive conception of right and wrong, of honesty and disonor, he forms a valuable pillar of the State, an important champion of the cause he sustains, and, what is none the less commendable, a frank and honest while magnanimous adversary."

—These are weighty words, and their power inheres in their truth.

The adversaries of the Erie bill object to any legislation which will enable the real owners of the road to elect a board of directors, because a majority of the stockholders are supposed to be Englishmen. That is to say, we are to take the foreign capitalist's money and keep the railroad too; and when the defrauded purchaser asks for his rights, Elmira cries, "Oh, he's only an Englishman; 'kick him out!'"

Mr. Robinson, arguing against the Erie bill before the Assembly Committee on Railroads, said the change was desired by Englishmen, who own only \$54,000,000 out of \$80,000,000 of stock. Well, is not that a majority? If they are Englishmen, they are probably human beings, and if they buy railroad property of us, is there any reason why we should not let them take their purchase?

The ruling passion is as strong in great crises of life as in death, if we may judge by the accounts which come to us from the almost depopulated regions of France, of the work done there by our friends the Quakers. While other Aid Societies made use of intricate and sometimes tardy machinery to reach the people with money or food, the Friends' War Victims Fund Committee, The Pall Mall Gazette states, concentrated their means and repaired to the neighborhood of Metz, where famine and pestilence had done their worst. "With a Fowler's steam apparatus, conveyed from England through immense difficulties, and by a system of organized manual labor, they succeeded in cultivating and seeding all that region in an incredibly short space of time." The sower thus afforded to Metz and its neighborhood alone was valued at 500,000 francs. No people understand as do the Quakers the economy of charity. Instead of filling the hungry mouths of the ruined people for a day, they provided for a year's necessities, while they fed and paid them liberally, not as beggars, but as independent laborers. They have long known what the rest of us never have discovered, how to give work instead of alms, and are chary of trampling the self-respect out of the men whom they help as a brother. Who ever heard of a Quaker pauper? The French, headed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, betrayed their family traits just as oddly, by votes of thanks full of a gallant, glowing gratitude; by electing the grave broad-brimmed honorary members of countless societies, and by insisting on trimming their shad-bellied coats with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Would that the Friends, when they have done with France, would take up the problem of the poor in our own cities, who are born to an inheritance of pestilence, starvation, and worse than all, contented inefficiency. With their shrewd wisdom and their tender humanity, and one-half of the vast sums spent in fruitless charity yearly in New-York, they could convert this inert, helpless mass of decay into a wholesome working part of the body politic. It is most probable that, instead of crosses of the Legion of Honor, we

would bestow on them as hearty as he has followed their efforts with the Indiana. But they would have served God and their brother all the same.

The necessity of caution in accepting stories of wrong and outrage which volunteer correspondents are so fond of sending to the newspapers has been illustrated by the experience of The New-York Times and The Army and Navy Journal with a Mr. Kruger, one of the wounded survivors of the Wickenburg massacre, in which young Loring lost his life. Mr. Kruger represented that Lieutenant-Col. O'Brien of the 21st Infantry, commanding Camp Date Creek, Arizona, treated him and his wounded companion, Miss Shepherd, with great inhumanity, refused them admission to the post, and prevented an investigation which would have shown that the massacre was committed by Indians on the Date Creek Reservation. Both papers have mentioned printed this story, and one made it the subject of strong editorial remarks in John Thomas's very best vein. But Mr. Kruger turns out to be entirely wrong. The Army and Navy Journal publishes letters from the officer complained of, from the post surgeon, and from Lieutenant Ebbstein of the 21st Infantry, overthrowing the whole story, and makes graceful amend for giving currency to Mr. Kruger's "slanders." The wounded travelers received every attention at the camp, and a careful investigation was made at the reservation, showing that the suspected Indians were innocent. To those who know the character of Col. O'Brien, Mr. Kruger's story carried its own refutation. He is the last man in the service who could treat anybody unkindly.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, in his declining years continues to feel a warm interest in the subject of Temperance, the great Anti-Slavery business of his life having been happily accomplished. On the 23d ult., he addressed in Boston the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, and in his usual uncompromising way, took strong ground against cider, ale, beer, and other "light drinks." He regarded total abstinence as "an individual, parental, social, patriotic, and religious duty." Attendant upon this address of Mr. Garrison was a reminiscence of the old Abolition days; for a riotous gentleman who was *plenus Bacchi* disturbed the speech by a running commentary, so that it was necessary to put the convivial commentator out. By the way, to the same meeting, spoke Aaron M. Powell of New-York City and he didn't give a very good account of us. "There was never," he said, "so much drunkenness in New-York as on last New-Year's evening;" and in our restaurants there was now a freedom of indulgence not observable a few years ago. In the opinion of Mr. Powell, we are indebted to the war for the increase in popular drinking; but he thought that a new era of reform had dawned in England, and there were signs of awakening on this side the Atlantic. We believe that he is right; but promising as the signs are in Great Britain, we wish that they had a few American veterans with them, just to show them how to engineer the business.

What a capital specimen here is of modern Irish history in little!

"There was some rioting at Killybegs, to-day, on the arrival of a Member of Parliament for Kerry. The mob commenced to pitch the police with stones, when the Riot act was read, and the police prepared to charge with fixed bayonets. The riot was finally dispersed and order was restored. Nobody was seriously injured."

It is useless to inquire why there should have been a riot because of "the arrival of a Member of Parliament for Kerry"—there might have been just as fierce a riot upon the departure of a Member of Parliament for anywhere else. Donnybrook Fair has, we believe, been given up; but we fear that that will only result in the multiplication of minor local shindies throughout the island. Possessing a thousand fine qualities, why cannot Irishmen be persuaded to exercise a little self-control? The attempt to frighten the Queen into "doing justice to Ireland" may also be here alluded to as characteristic. English loyalty flames up at this "attempt upon the Queen's life," although it does not appear that any such attempt was made; and the assassin has gone where such Irish champions usually go—that is, he has gone to jail! How much nearer is poor Ireland to emancipation for this! It would be easier to reckon how much further off she is from that desideratum.

The Tammany Society, in reorganizing, has whipped in almost the whole number of the old rank and file, including the Foxes, the Bradleys, the Nortons, and the Creamers. They have indicated a wish to smother old prejudices for the sake of unity, in contemplation of a Spring campaign. Mr. Schell is spoken of for the candidacy for Mayor, and Mr. John Kelly is the favorite for the nomination. Mr. Sweeney is practically in the reorganization, through his brother-in-law, Mr. Bradley. Mayor Hall does not yet give his faith to the movement, having almost as much as he can attend to in the courts. It is, therefore, probable that Tammany will be some time suffer for want of those resolutions of grief at the death of some of its